CUBA YESTERDAY.

THE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEWED LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER REEDER AND ENGI-IN BITTER TERMS, FOLLOWED BY AN

SONS LOTAL TO SPAIN. Havana, April 21, 7:30 p. m .- The "Official Gazette" publishes an extra, containing the following manifesto:

HISTERICAL SUMMONS TO PER-

The General Government of the Island of Cubs to the Inhabitants of the Island of

"Without any reason or legal right, without the least offence on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States is forcing us into war, just at the moment when quietude began to settle over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage and peace approaching, with the co-operation of all classes and all parties, under the new institutions granted by the mother country.

"Such a proceeding is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the Republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their and there will have to be some one assigned to the flag on the stage, which caused another patriotic which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly hypecrisy and falsehood to the extent of deand sustained by themselves. Her prudence and moderation have been of no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a ment for vessels which are not worth what they

"She still deplores this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy inspired by a | the Board said that for the yacht Hiawatha the glorious national history and the pride of her people, a pride which will never yield to the stranger's haughtiness nor consent to see Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthaginians of America will find their Zama in this Island of Cubs, which Spain discovered, peopled and civilized, and which will never be anything but Spanish.

'It is our turn to have the honor of defending This our turn to have the honor of defending her, and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth. I count and an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defence of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards of whatever origin. I am sure that every one in whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond about 120. She will be rendy for use in a short time.

Stranger, 173 feet long, 25 feet beam and 18.5 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Command. 122 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Command. 122 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Command. 122 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Command. 122 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Sapphire, 183 feet long, 25 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Command. 125 feet long are the feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

It is currently reported here that the insurgents and the feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

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Werra, and will sail to-morrow for Gibraltar, and from there will proceed direct to Madrid. He will see accompanied by his family, as well as by all the feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

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Werra, and will sail to-morrow for Gibraltar, and from there will proceed direct to Madrid. He will see accompanied by his family, as well as by all the feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Also the yacris Felicia, Evander and Ithuriel, all of which are of like they, owned by Hr. Mary Mrs. Mary Lewis.

The deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Nother All of the Colonial Government which was a feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Mrs. ments I address to all, and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion without allowing dangers, sufferings or privations to weaken the heart of courage.

"To arms then, fellow-countrymen, to arms There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor.

"To arms! Cry a thousand times 'Viva España! 'Viva el Rey Alfonso XIII!' 'Viva La Reina Regente! 'Viva Cuba always Spanish!' Your Governor-General, RAMON BLANCO." Havana, April 21, 1898.

HAVANA PRESS DEFIANT.

SCORNFUL OPINIONS OF THE MILITARY ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Havana, April 21 .- "La Lucha" this afternoon publishes a sarcastic article with reference to the United States' ultimatum to Spain, in the course of which it says:

McKinley's unforeseen order putting us out was so sudden that we had no time to take even the furniture out of our house, and we have decided to reveal ourselves against his third person have promised to furnish unit have decided to reveal ourselves against his command and to reject him for lack of competence. We will repel by force if force is used in putting us out of our own house, and, too, we command all tenants in the same case as ours to use all means of defence, and not to obey such an order, it being unprecedented and all means to oppose it being good and justified.

newspapers should remember Spain's history, trusting to it for victory over American injustice. The public spirit here is quiet, though the opposite is published there in the United States), where the bitter sentiments are increased, and have made us hate the Yankees and anxious to fight them.

The local newspapers ridicule the idea of a blockade of Cuba, asking: "Where is the patriotism, which does not exist, of the Americans, who have offered \$500 bounty for sailors?" The "Diarlo de la Marina" in its editorial this morning praises the Spaniards of Mexico, who are said to have raised by subscription

about \$1,000,000 for Cuban relief. The same paper says:

the Spanlards of Mexico. The "Union Constitucional" refers in high berms to the stand taken by Spain, saying:

She does not need sixty hours, not even one hour, to return the Americans' insulting chal-lenge.

States, the "Union Constitucional" adds: The disappointment of the seventy millions of people will be great when they come out of the fight with the people over whose possessions

the sun has never set. INCREASING THE MARINE BATTALION.

COLONEL HUNTINGTON TO TAKE SEVEN HUN-DRED AND FIFTY MEN SOUTH-A BIG

CROWD OF APPLICANTS FOR EN-LISTMENT AND EMPLOY-

Colonel Huntington, of the Marine Corps, yesterday received orders from Colonel Heywood to in-crease the battailon marines which is being organized as the first battalion of invasion to seven hundred and fifty men. Details of marines from Washington, League Island and the East are con-stantly arriving at the barracks, and it is expected that by to-day the full quota will be on hand. The steamer Panther, which is to carry the marines to Key West, will come to the yard to-day, and the battalion is expected to sail to-morrow.

There was a steady rush of men desirous of en-listing over the cable ferry and up the Vermont's gangway yesterday, and a goodly number were accepted. The offices of the labor bureal, in the general storekeper's building, were also crowded with applicants for employment as shipwrights, painters, machinists and carpenters. The usual routine was followed, and a lot of blanks were filled out. Most of the men were from places outside of New-York

The San Francisco is slated to go into the stone

The San Francisco is slated to go into the stone drydock to-day, the Niagara having been floated out. The cruiser will have a thorough overhauling, but the work will be done on the rush, and she will not stay out of water a long time.

Another yacht, the Thespla, recently purchased for addition to the auxiliary fleet, arrived at the yard yesterday, and it is expected that some of those negotiated for yesterday will be in the hands of the Government by to-morrow afternoon.

A consignment of chronometers, brought from Germany by the Trave, for use on the vessels of the auxiliary fleet, is in port, and they are expected at the yard to-day.

No decision has been reached as to the final disposition of the guns of the Maine, which were brought to port on Wednesday by the Comal, but it is believed that they will be used for the armament of some one of the American Line boats which have been chartered by the Department.

seived this forenoon by Captain Weeks, of the Naval Brigade, to man the monitor Lehigh at selphia, and bring her to this port for the defence of Boston Harbor. These orders have been | cleaning the address, said:

FURTHER CHANGES.

NEER DANFORTH RECEIVE NEW APPOINT-MENTS-WORK OF INSPECTION INCREAS-ING-THE PURCHASE OF THE YACHTS

VERGANA AND AILEEN RECOMMENDED.

The Naval Auxiliary Board underwent further change in its make-up yesterday. Lieutenant-Commander Reeder, formerly of the schoolship St. fleet under Commander Horace Elmer, who has at the previous day's value. been formally assigned by order of the Navy Department to take command of the eight divisions Engineer Danforth was also detached. In order to Government. go forward with the work required, Captain Rodgers asked the Navy Department to assign Lieutenant-Commander Patch, supervisor of the Prado last night, and the Albisu Theatre was harbor, in whose office the Board meets, to duty as

been on duty for a fortnight as a member of the Board, has been assigned to the Menocal courtmartial at the Navy Yard. He said yesterday before concluding his work: "The membership of the hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked spected. But it is unsatisfactory to spend our time Spanish Cuba, accompanied by bellicose demonstration owners will not take a reasonable price for her. Some yacht owners, I must say, are patriotic, but others are trying to get money out of the Governask for them.'

In regard to the same matter another member of Fleischmann estate wanted \$175,000, when it was miral Manterola, the commander of the Spanish reported that she was built for \$91,000, and for the naval forces in these waters. All the meetings Ituna the price wanted was \$100,000, which was are private, and nothing is allowed to be known much more than she cost.

The Board yesterday recommended the purchase nobodies. If the United States want the island of the yacht Vergana, 145 feet in length, 18 feet beam and 6.5 feet deep, owned by Frederick H. Benedict, and the Aileen, 125 feet in length, 29 feet

Stranger, 173 feet long, 23 feet beam and 11.6 feet

of the visitors to the Board was Captain s S. Kirg, a ship broker, who offered a sea-

S. Kirg, a ship broker, who offered a sen-tug and some coastwise steamers, the names

Blemarck to be inspected by the Board when she comes into port.

Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker, president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, was in the Army Building yesterday, where the Commission has an office. He said he was there to see that proper supplies were sent to the surveyors who were still at work. All the members of the Commission, he added, had returned North, and he did not think they would go over the ground again. Their report would not be ready until the surveyors finished their work, next summer. He did not believe the war would stop the progress of the work. The members of the Commission associated with him are Colonel Peter C. Hains and Engineer Lewis M. Haupt.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S OFFER.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS TO MAN A GUNBOAT-

LAFAYHTTE POST'S RECRUITING STATIONS. General Daniel Butterfield, of the Lefayette Post Regiment of Volunteers, has communicated with eodore Roosevolt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, tendering a full complement of volunteer veterans to man a gunboat. If the offer is accepted General Butterfield will have the volunteers sent tary Bliss, Louis Stern, of Stern Brothers, and a third person have promised to furnish uniforms.

General Butt has tendered the use of the 12th Regi-ment Armory for drilling purposes. Recruiting stations have be n established at No. 128 Charles-st., No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-st., No. command all tenants in the same case as ours to use all means of defence, and not to obey such an order, it being unprecedented and all means to oppose it being good and justified.

The "Commercio" to-day prints a patriotic article, in which it says:

The hour has come at last to unveil the situation. Every Spaniard is in his place, awaiting orders. The newspapers should remember of volunteers thus far appropriate at No. 12 Charles-st., No. 13 Head Tamin & Co., an American concern, to arrange for a supply of water from Paita and Colon. The contract will be signed immediately. It is looked upon as a good business arrangement.

The Spanish steamer Vivana arrived here day at the headquartors, at No. 256 Broadway.

A large number of veterans volunteered yester-day at the headquartors, at No. 256 Broadway.

The spanish steamer Lucilini arrived here of volunteers thus far appropriate at No. 256 Broadway. No. 256 Broadway. No. 256 Broadway. The spanish steamer Lucilini arrived here of volunteers thus far appropriate at No. 256 Broadway. No. 256 Br

SPANISH WARSHIP OFF HAYTI. SEARCH OF AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

warship was sighted yesterday to the southward of Jeremie, a seaport of Hayti, on the southwest peninsula, about 125 miles west of this place. The vessel was hovering about the coast. She was too far distant for her number of guns to be ascertained, but she is probably the same vessel reported from Fortune Island as being off Cape Maisi, the eastern extremity of the Province of Santiago de Cubs, last week. It is said There is no fear of a scarcity of provisions in case of war, owing to the measures adopted by the Government and to the patriotic attitude of Haytlan coast, looking for merchantmen. here that she has been making a tour of the earlier.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF SPANISH AGENTS AT PORTO RICO.

St Thomas, West Indies, April 21.-Spanish agents at Porto Rico are making attempts to purchase coal here and in the Windward Islands. Up to the present they have been unsuccessful in securing any supplies. There are seven thousand tons of coal affoat, consigned to the Island of St. Thomas. Mr. Van Horne, the United States Consul here, is reported to be negotiating

for a part of it. Mr. Shand, an agent of the United States De-partment, has arrived here with special instructions for the United States consuls in the West

own about a thousand head of cattle, fear their last against the enemies of Spanish sovereignty. property will be confiscated because of the

famine. LOADING THE RED CROSS STEAMER. SHE WILL CARRY SUPPLIES TO KEY WEST AND THENCE TO HAVANA.

The Mallory Line steamship State of Texas has been chartered by the Central Cuban Reilef Committee to carry supplies to Cuba. She will carry one thousand tons of provisions and other necessaries. The work of loading her was begun yesterday morning, and it is expected by Stephen E Barton, chairman of the committee, that the vessel will be ready to sail by to-morrow. The steamer reached about Wednesday, and will await further way from Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, At all instructions there. Mr. Barton added that the points along the route of the troops they received State Department had instructed him to inform it as soon as the boat arrived at Key West, and that as soon as the boat arrived at Key West, and that if needed a naval excort would be provided. The State of Texas will fly the American and Red Cross flags. She will be met at Key West by Miss Clara Barton, and W. L. Coob, an officer of the Red Cross Society, who will take charge of the distribution of the supplies. A second relief snip will be dispatched next week. The officers of the Red Cross Society do not expect that the Spaniards will violate the Geneva Treaty by refusing to allow the landing of supplies under the Red Cross flag.

COLORED MEN READY TO FIGHT. THEIR MORAL AND PHYSICAL SUPPORT TEN-

people of the United States in the coming war was formally tendered to the President to-day by a representative delegation from that race. by ex-Governor Pinchback of Louisiana they presented an address in which attention was called to the valuable services of colored troops under Jackson in 1812 and during the Civil War, when they fought for the preservation of the Union. In

expected for weeks, and everything has been in readiness for the detail of officers and seamen in addition to the detail of officers and seamen from the Naval Brigade, nineteen firemen and coalpassers will accompany the detachments.

To support you in your determination to extend liberty on this continent and to maintain the honor and dignity of our country, we tender you the moral and physical support of nine million colored Americans.

BLANCO'S CALL TO ARMS. TWO MORE DETACHMENTS. HAVANA PREPARES FOR WAR.

MANIFESTO ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD UNDERGOES BLANCO AND HIS ADVISERS DISPLAY UNWONTED ACTIVITY.

> ORDERED-REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION IN A THEATRE-INSURGENTS REFUSE TO TREAT FOR PEACE.

COMPULSORY ACCEPTANCE OF PAPER MONEY

Havana, April 21, 10 a. m.-The weather is fine and warm this morning, and quiet prevails At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the

Spanish Bank it was agreed to declare compul-Mary's, was again detached and assigned to the sory the acceptance of paper money at its value and of the fourth division of the mosquito on the day of presentation, estates to receive it Secretary Montoro has called a meeting of the

merchants and bankers to discuss the financial mprising the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts. situation. They have already agreed to help the

The volunteers were drilling as usual on the crowded when the news that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Spain was made pub-Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth, who has lic. The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by the public, and the audience in the theatre called upon the orchestra to play the "Cadiz March," which they accompanied by singing a stirring chorus. In the midst of the enthusiasm one of the actors brought a Spanish looking over a vessel and then to find that the strations against the United States, a climax being reached with the audience loudly calling

Movements of troops continue, and the Captain-General is holding daily conferences at the Palace with the Spanish generals and with Adconcerning the conclusions arrived at. In fact, the Spanish officials even decline to admit or

deny any of the published statements. The Spaniards say patriotic demonstrations beam and 8.9 feet deep, owned by Richard Stevens. | are being made in all the interior towns, as well Inspections were made yesterday of seven yachts as in the insurgent camps. It is added that They are the Huntress, 109 feet | white flags have been hoisted in the vicinity of long, 18 feet beam and 6.2 feet deep, owned by Jacob | such camps by relatives of the insurgents who have been carrying food and presents to the

that the Mayor be authorized to withdraw the contributions of certain employes who had subinich were not made public.

In members of the Board denied that any effort been made to secure the boats of the Staten de Ferry Company. Emil Boas, of the Ham-American Line, called at the office of the Ham-dray. He said he did not expect the Furst arck to be inspected by the Board when she been paid. The Mayor, the Marquis de Estaban,

> patriotic in the circumstances, whereupon the Mayor reconsidered his decision.

cided that services should be held in the Cathedral to-day and to-morrow, and that prayers should be offered for the victory of the Spanish arms and for the return of peace.

The Spanish steamer Maria Herrera aban- an doned her scheduled trip to Porto Rico, for

The Government has accepted the proposal of Nicholas Tamin & Co., an American concern, to arrange for a supply of water from Palta and er

ORDERS IN CASE OF ATTACK

6 p. m .- Orders of a secret nature have been BELIEVED THERE TO BE CRUISING ABOUT IN formulated, and will be made public in the event A newspaper correspondent at San Antonio de

las Vegas writes that the insurgents there want the country people to go back to their work, so that they (the insurgents) may later reap the benefit of their planting, and then collect taxes imposed for the selling of produce in villages.

The Norwegian steamer Condor sailed this morning for Cienfuegos. Owing to the existing circumstances the steamer Catalina, which was to have sailed on April 25, will leave two days SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPENED AND MEET WITH

At yesterday's meeting of the Colonial Cabinet it was decided, on motion of Senor Govin, to TRYING TO GET COAL AT ST. THOMAS. prosecute all professors of the University, institutes and professional schools who have abandoned or shall abandon their places, or have left or shall leave the Island without permits. Captain-General Blanco since morning has,

contrary to his usual habit, constantly worn his campaign uniform.

patriotic demonstration to take place this evening. A parade is being organized, in which the volunteers, firemen and persons of all social classes will take part. There will be a number will carry torches.

Perfect adherence to the Government's attitude is shown by the people of all classes here, Americans and Englishmen at Porto Rico, who and all express their willingness to fight to the

> MORE TROOPS MOVING SOUTH. CAVALRY AND INFANTRY ON THE WAY TO GULF

> QUELL INDIAN UPRISING DENIED. St. Louis, April 21 - The largest detachment of the recent order moving all Federal soldiers to the and 2d Cavalry, which arrived to-day in five trains

> Colonel Abraham K. Arnold was in command of the 1st Cavalry, in which there are 510 men, including officers. Colonel George G. Huntt is command of the 2d, with Troops E and K, on the ovations. Flowers were distributed in great pro-fusion among the officers and men at nearly every stopping-place. The detachment went by the Ill! nois Central to Chickamauga.

Chicago, April 21.—The 12th Infantry, consisting

of 120 enlisted men and thirty officers, from Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, arrived here on time on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The trains were at once transferred to the Chicago and East-ern Illinois tracks. No demonstration greeted the infantrymen here as they passed southward. Most of the soldiers were asleep, and their rest was not permitted to be disturbed. The trains will be trans-ferred to the Louisville and Nashville road, b which they will run direct to New-Orleans.

San Francisco, April 21.-Special orders have been issued from Army headquarters announcing the General Merriam has assumed temporary com-

mand of the Department of California; Dr. Moseley from Bealcia Barracks, in the absence of Dr. Gandy, will be surgeon at Fort Muson; Captain Long will be chief quartermaster in the absence of Colonel Moore; Captain Haldwin will be chief commissary in the absence of Colonel Egan, and Major Fleid will be adjutant-general of the department in the absence of Colonel Babcock.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.-When the train bearing the United States troops on the way to ChickaGORHAM

GREAT BRITAIN'S AND GERMANY'S INTERESTS Silverwares NEGOTIATIONS THAT MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SOMETHING STRONGER-THE

PARIS AGREEMENT.

Washington, April 21.-There are strong indi-

influences will be brought to bear upon her by

several of the great commercial Powers, par-

ticularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop

this privateering or to make it practically inef-

fective and harmless. The action of the United

States Government in declaring that it would

not resort to privateering has been received

with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies

and legations here. Negotiations along this line

had been pending here for some time, and are

Whether this will be conceded by Spain

operate much more injuriously against the ship-

ping of Great Britain, Germany and the other

to and from this country is carried in foreign

States and Great Britain, while German and

French merchant ships also handle considerable

portions of the trade. This has given these

Powers a material interest against privateering.

which would subject to search and seizure any

of their ships carrying American goods. These

interests are so great that it is regarded as cer-

tain in the best-posted diplomatic quarters that

if Spain does not relinquish privateering volun-

rarily, she will practise it at her peril, as against

Great Britain, Germany and possibly some other

It is understood that the British Government

has not determined upon its final line of action,

except that British merchant ships shall be protected at any hazard, even if British warships

are called upon to establish a protective patrol

across the Atlantic. It is thought to be proba-

ble, however, that no defensive step of this

character will be taken until an actual search

or seizure of a British or German merchantman

by a Spanish privateer has occurred, in which

case it is expected that the Spanish Government

will be held accountable, and exact limitations

placed upon her privateering. So far as France

is concerned, her commercial interests are

against privateering, but her sentiments are

The action of the United States is received

in these words:
"Privateering is and remains abolished."

it at a disadvantage. Since then, however, in the Mexican War and the Civil War, the United States did not resort to privateers, although

Congress authorized the use of privateers in the Civil War.

EFFECT ON THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Money is plentiful but firm. The statement

of affairs is expected to continue until the actual

commencement of hostilities, when more brisk-

ness is anticipated. Several American securities

indicated improvement to-day. Louisville and

Nashville shares were the firmest, as the road

from yesterday's official closing price.

troops.

mercial Powers, as the bulk of commerce

tions to Sagasta to prevent privateering.

Wedding Gifts. cations that if the Spanish Government persists in the present announced policy of commissioning privateers to prey on commerce, effective

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

mauga arrived at the depot here the men were greeted by fully five thousand persons, who ex-hausted themselves in cheering the soldier boys. All along the line similar ovations were tendered to them, and in several places bands were at the stations to receive them.

THE SIXTEENTH READY TO START Portland, Ore., April 21.-The Oregon Navigation

Transportation Company has sent a train to and Transportation Company as Spokane in which to transport the 16th Infantry to its station in the South. The main body of the men, consisting of 425 men and fourteen officers, under command of Colonel Theaker, starts from Spokane to day and goes by way of fluntington Spokane ro-day and goes by way of Huntington and Salt Lake.

At Nampa, idaho, one company from Boise Bar-racks, consisting of fifty-eight men and four offi-cers, will join the regiment.

Wichita, Kan., April 21.-The 1st Ca route from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Chickamauga passed through this place this afternoon. Lieutenant Osborne pronounced as untrue the Rush Springs report that a troop had been sent back to suppress an Indian periods.

ss an Indian uprising, patch from Rush Springs, I. T., to "The Bea-"Rumors of an Indian uprising near Fort Sill by Geronimo and his Apache band caused the return of one troop of cavairy which had reached Rush Springs on its way to New-Orleans. It is said that the Indians have fallen out among themselves, and trouble is feared."

BALDASANO SAILS TO-MORROW.

THE SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL LEAVES THE SECRETARY OF THE CONSULATE WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL.

As announced exclusively in yesterday's Tribune the Spanish Consulate in this city was closed at 3 clock on Wednesday afternoon, and will not be reopened until diplomatic relations are once more tablished between the United States and Spain Senor Baldasano, the Consul-General, has engaged cassage on the North German Lloyd steam

officially closed, Schor Baldasano and his entire staff were at the office yesterday, busily enscribed to the fund for the Spanish Navy on ac- gaged in packing up the papers and documents belonging to the Consulate. The entire proceedings personal sorrow of the consulate officials in leaving there would be no war, and even yesterday they could hardly believe that the situation was so grave. They all seemed to grasp at straws, and last night, as the last wagonload of documents was leaving the consulate, one of the vice-consuls said: Well, we are going away, but I do not think it is long, as all will be soon settled and then the two countries will be at peace again

Prior to the removing of the papers of the con-gulate to that of the French Government, certain end to this policy. ing. The Aldermen, astounded, said that such preliminaries were necessary. The first thing on an action was not opportune, neither was it the programme was the call of Sefor Baldasano on Consul-General Bruwaert at his office, No. 35 South William-st. This visit was made early yeserday morning. The two men remained in con-At the same session of the Council it was de- suitation for several hours, and then Senor Baldagano returned to his office and there superintended the packing of the papers. Just before noon Consul-General Bruwaert called at the Spanish Con-

ulate to return the visit of Señor Baldasano. The french Consul-General remained only a short time, and then returned to his office. As he left Señor Baldasano's office he stated that a had accepted the responsibility of acting for the tannah divergence, being

the French Consulate arranging the final detroit the business here, and then he will officing the business here, and then he will officing the constant of the best several members of which have some time been engaged in business here. One his sons, Arturo Baldasano, has for some time he he peace of expert engineer for the New-Jer-Steel Works at Trenton. He left there last not join his father here, and will sail with family to-morrow. He said that under no circustances would be bear arms against the Unitates, and that he was only going out of respite his father, who, as a public official of his cottry, was bound to leave this land.

FRENCHMEN GIVE AID TO SPAIN.

Paris, April 21.-A national subscription has been opened here in behalf of the Spanish Gov- fours opened at 33, advanced to 3314, but later ernment, and is meeting with prompt and ef- reacted to 3232. Yesterday's closing price was fective support.

As this dispatch is sent the sum of £10,000 has already been received in subscriptions at the cabled here that the United States Treasury

The "Temps" this afternoon is much exercised postoffices of the United States is exercising a over the Anglo-American relations, and asks if Great Britain "is going to separate herself from tion of the Stock Exchange, though this state the rest of Europe in order to contract an al-

HOMING PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS. bands in the procession, and the marchers THE SERVICE HAS NOT ENOUGH BIRDS, AND MORE ARE NEEDED FOR USE ON DISPATCH BOATS AND OTHER VESSELS AT SEA.

> Superintendent Howard Carter, of the United States Naval Homing Pigeon Service, of the Navy Yard, is organizing a company of homing pigeon Yard, is organizing a company of homing pigeon fanciers, who own pigeons, and will give their services, together with their pigeons, to transmit dispatches from patrol boats, cruisers and battle-ships. Mr. Carter said that the present number of pigeons under his control is not sufficient for all the patrol boats, as hundreds of oid birds will be patrol boats, as hundreds of oid birds will be spanish fours weakened the list. Afterward resolved on patrol boats, as described were quoted at 317s. required on patrol boats on duty off the coast watching for the approach of any hostile fleet. In such a case, dozens of pigeons with dispatches will be liberated, informing the Navy Department of the number and strength of the hostile fleet, so that enough ships to defect the enemy can be at 2216. of the number and strength of the hostile fleet, so that enough ships to defect the enemy can be at 3212.
>
> Berlin, April 21.—Discount to-day was harden-

that enough ships to defect the enemy can be mobilized. "Suppose," he said, "that an enemy is sighted by a patrol boat 150 miles from port, pigeons will be liberated with duplicate and triplicate messages, reaching their respective lofts in three and a haif hours, thus warning the Department eight hours before the enemy's arrival, and five hours before the arrival of the fastest dispatch boat This system of carrying dispatches from the sea is a severe test, and requires special training, unlike that practised over land only."

The owners of the pigeons will receive a compensation, not yet determined, for the use of their birds under their individual training. This will require training those birds over water, and along the coast, so that the birds will recognize the land marks when liberated at sea. The experience of Mr. Carter, who is an expert on flying homis pigeons, will be of great value as superintendent of this service. He requests all owners of first-class homing pigeons who wish to serve the United States to write to him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and their names will be enrolled.

J. H. Thompson, of West Brighton, Staten Island, has offered the Government his carrier pigeons to be used on board war vessels to carry messages to the shore. Other members of the Staten Island Flying Club have also agreed to lend their birds to the Government without charge. The pigeons of the Staten Island Flying Club have also agreed to lend their birds to the Government without charge. The pigeons of the Staten Island Flying Club have also agreed to lend their birds to the Government without charge. The pigeons of the Staten Island Flying Club have all been thoroughly trained, and are competent to carry messages hundreds of miles. They have been tried on numerous occasions, and have all been thoroughly trained, and are competent to carry messages hundreds of miles. They have been tried on nume

THE PRINCETON HAS STEAM UP. Camden, N. J., April 21.-The guns for the gunhoat Princeton are expected to arrive to-morrow The Princeton is at the Dialogue yard here, where she was built. She has steam up, and her engines have had a severe dock trial. She can sail as soon as her guns are placed in position and her ammu nition is put aboard.

Bold Robbery.

TO STOP PRIVATEERING. Burglars made away with \$1,000 worth of site from a building within shouting distance of Police Headquarters yesterday morning. They forced their way into the store of K. Chozofor, at No. 19 Bleecker Street, and stole about thirty-five rolls of silk.—Herald, April 19th. PRESSURE LIKELY TO BE PUT ON SPAIN

Have your store wired and protected from burglary by the HOLMES SYSTEM OF

ELECTRIC PROTECTION. 26 Cortlandt St. 34 East 14th St. Havemeyer Building, 518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue.

MANY SOLDIERS NEEDED.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM EX-SPEAKER KEIFER.

IN A LETTER TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORRE HE SAYS THAT NOT LESS THAN 300,000

> SHOULD BE CALLED FOR. fay TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

now shifted to Madrid, where the British Washington, April 21.-The serious queschargé d'affaires is making strong representations which have multiplied before the War Defoubtful, as her chief reliance for prolonging the war is through commissioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships carrying American goods. But it has developed that this course by Spain, while nomi-

eral Coroin, in which he says:

I promised to write you, but I do not feel that I can do more than affirm my views, recently expressed to you orally, in reference to an early and proper preparation to wage war, if it must come, on a scale ample to meet all possibilities. A failure to do this will most likely call down on those in authority a condemnation from which there will be no recovery and for which no excuse will be accented. ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent of the commerce between the United

CUBA NOT TO BE INVADED UNTIL FALL Our frontier and the interior of this country can-

That portion of the Army, both regulars and vol-

That portion of the Army, both regulars and volunteers, who are in Southern camps, will also be,
in some considerable degree, inured to the dangers
incident to service in a hot climate, and hence the
better able to endure the active service, battles
and sieges that may be required of them.

A call for less than two hundred thousand men
will be, as I now view the situation, a serious mistake; three hundred thousand men would be better.
There would be many less in the number actually
in service, on account of sickness, and other causes
not necessary to herein mention.

I know modern wars are supposed to be of short
duration. Grant thus to be true; is it not because
one of the contending nations is better prepared
to wage war than the other? This was demonstrated in the last Prussian-Austrian and FrancoPrussian wars, and even in the Japan and Chinese
war. If, therefore, perchance, the war with
Spain should come early and suddenly to a close,
the Administration would have credit for efficiency
and vigor in the preparation for and the prosecution of it. But if inadequate sters are taken and
disaster comes, however temporary, or the war
is, in consequence of our weakness and inability to
vigorously presecute it, of a duration beyond the
common expectation, then it will become unpopular
and a draft will be necessary to carry it on.

principles of that treaty.

The first article of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 The possibility of foreign intervention will b The original parties to the declaration were Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria,

lessened by a disposition and purpose to vigorously prosecute it to a speedy end; this can only be made apparent by the use of adequate land and maval forces.

Already the talk about calling, in the beginning for two Ohio, two Pennsylvania, etc., etc., militaregiments, called "National Guards," to the number of 40,000, threatens to disrupt the organized or partly organized militia of the States. To call out partly organized militia of the States. To call out any of these organized bodies is the worst and most odious form of draft, at least in its effect. To give members of these bodies, when called into camp, the right to withdraw on reading to them the order for their call into their country's service, is equivalent to forcing every proudspirited young man to be mustered into the United States service. And even though this plan should prove popular (as it would, apparently, in some instances), it would be the signal for dissatisfaction and probably the disbanding of the organizations not called, and a cause for serious compiaint.

DECLINES IN AMERICAN SECURITIES AND SPAN-Care should therefore be taken to avoid every erious question. A war with Spain will become unpopular the moment there develops any real of steady and afterward improved on the anapparent inability on our part to successfully and nouncement that there would be no change in speedily terminate it. There may be a question about the efficiency of the now organized militia regiments. If our experience in the last war can the Bank of England's rate of discount Spanish has decided to issue the war loan through the

regiments. If our experience in the last war can be trusted as a guide to a sound judgment now, we know that the superficial militia drill and still less discipline that will be found of exist are of little practical use, and generally of a kind worse than none in time of war. Officers of militia in peace may not prove to be of the kind who by the inspiration of war develop into efficient soldiers.

I do not now refer to the bravery of the officers and men, for I learned more than a third of a century ago that bravery without other essential qualifies and qualifications counts for nothing. Only one class of volunteer soldiers should be called into the United States service. The precedents of the last war and prior wars are safe and ample. They are plain, simple and easily followed. A call by the President for a given number of men of suitable age (for two or three years or during the war) can be equitably appritioned, on the basis of population, among the States and Territories, designating the number of infantry, cavalry, artiliery, etc., required from each.

MILITIA OFFICERS TO BE COMMISSIONED.

was expected to benefit by the transportation of Spanish fours closed at 32, a net loss of 1% MILITIA OFFICERS TO BE COMMISSIONED. On the street, after the closing of the Stock

positions to speedily enlist their men there could

Madrid, April 21.—There was a slight fall in prices on the Spanish Bourse to-day, as a result of the severence of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, but there was no

the United States, returned to Washington last night after a hurried trip to this city. Senor Quesada, secretary of the delegation, is in the city on personal business, but refused to talk about the affairs of the Cuban Government. At the local offices of the delegation at No. 56 New-st., no official statement was given out, and Horatio S. Rubens announced that he had nothing to say in regard to the exciting events of the day. Cubans who gathered at the office were jubilant over the fact that Spain was to be driven from Cuba, and many of them called to offer their services in the field. They had heretofore assisted the insurgents with money and arms, but now they were anxious to join in the actual fighting.

It is generally understood that as soon as hostilities actually begin a regiment, at least, of well-armed and equipped Cubans will start for the island and join those there fighting Spain. These men will land at some point convenient to the present Cuban Army and join with it in fighting. The services of these men have already been offered to the United States, and they will probably be taken. affairs of the Cuban Government. At the local of-

CANADIANS WANT TO FIGHT FOR SPAIN. Toronto, April 21.-Chevaller Thompson, the Spanish consul in Toronto, has received twenty-three applications from qualified members of the Canadian militia for service under the Spanish flag. while four medical men have volunteered their ser-

partment in its consideration of the most of fective means of expanding the armed forces, to which reference has been frequently made to The Tribune, have called forth an interesting letter from ex-Speaker Keifer to Adjutant-General Corbin, in which he says: nally directed against the United States, would

will be no recovery and for which no excuse will be accepted.

It is possible that some disaster may happen to our Navy, or a substantial part of it, without the serious fault of anybody, which will result in our being on the defensive. A feeble preparation for war will encourage the Spaniards, and be taken as evidence of weakness, while the display of a large force will have the opposite effect, and most likely avert an early disaster—possibly prevent interference by foreign Powers.

I am impressed with the belief that the demand for land forces for the defence of our cities and coast line, about twenty-five thousand miles in length, will absorb more than one hundred thousand men, including all arms of the service. A hundred thousand should be assembled in camps for drill, especially in the use of modern arms; sho for discipline, and to be seasoned for aggressive war, and to be in readiness to be moved to threatened or real points of danger.

CUBA NOT TO BE INVADED UNTIL FALL

not safely be ahandoned. It seems to be agreed that an army of invasion or occupation cannot be sent to Cuba before the middle of October next, in consequence of the rainy season and yellow fever, Even then only trained and seasoned troops, who are acquainted with their officers, and the officers with them, will be fit to be transported to tropical Cuba or elsewhere. The time for all these essentia requisites to insure success will be short enough. unteers, who are in Southern camps, will also be,

toward allowing Spain to prosecute about the only effective means of warfare at her disposal. Russia, Austria, Italy and nearty all the nations of Europe and South America, some forty in number, are signers of the Treaty of Paris against privateering, but this binds them alone, and does not require them to exert influence on Spain to stop this mode of warfare. It is the direct commercial interest of Great Britain and

with great favor, aside from its bearing on the approaching conflict, as it is said to give Ameriand a draft will be necessary to carry it of can adherence for the future to the abolition of privateering, although this country has refused that adherence for the last forty-two years. The present action, while not accompanied by any formal signing of the Treaty of Paris, is accompanied by the formal signing of the treaty of Paris, is ADEQUATE VOLUNTEER FORCE REQUIRED. To meet the possibility that the war may, for some good, bad or no reason, become unpopular accepted by the foreign establishments here, and is so made known to foreign establishments, as a full adherence of the United States to the it will be well to have an adequate volunteer force in the field. Such a force will almost certainly

insure a general interest in and the popularity of

Sardinia and Turkey. Other countries followed later in accepting it, the United States and Spain alone holding out against it. The United States now accedes, leaving Spain alone in a States now accedes, leaving Spain aione in a resort to privateering. It is one of the terms of the declarations that the nations which accede to it will enter into no treaty on any of the subjects it embraces with any nation not a party to it which does not adopt the four points of the declaration. the declaration.

Proposals were made to the United States to accede to the declaration, but Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, declined to sign. The United States, he held, was at a disadvantage with Powers maintaining large navies, and against them reserved the right to employ privateers. Its extended seacoast, he pointed out, also placed it at a disadvantage. Since then, however, in

plaint. There may be serious question of the right or power of the President especially without express authority of law, to thus call for specific bodies of militia, at least for service beyond the borders of their respective States, and still graver question about the right to transport the men to a foreign country to wage a war of foreign intervention. When a war is on, there will be enough people opposed to it or to the manner of prosecuting it, to raise all possible questions.

WAR SHOULD NOT PROVE UNPOPULAR. good effect upon the depression and stagna-

The quotas would promptly be filled by volunofficers of organized militia took advantage of their positions to speedily enlist their men there could be no objection if the Governors of the States saw fit to commission them. When a sufficient number of organizations were thus formed, they could be kept full by further volunteer enlistments if the exigencies of the service demanded it. Troops thus organized would be, without question, as amenable to the orders of the President any where as the Regular Army. The time to get an adequate and properly organized volunteer army is in the beginning when the war spirit is hot. It will be criminal folly to accept veterans of the late war for any period, except in a possible emergency.

I hope something may be done at once to enable the Regular Army to be materially increased, in time of war at least. If this were done, a correspondingly smaller number of volunteers would be required.

required. What I have said is on the safe assumption that the enemy will be actively engaged in doing or trying to do something to defend himself and to

destroy us.

As you know, I have been in full sympathy with the President in all his efforts to avert a war with Spain, but now that war is imminent I am more than anxious that no serious mistake should be made in its prosecution.

Senor Palma, delegate of the Cuban Republic to

of one thousand men could be offered to the Presi-dent very soon after the occurrence of an actual outbreak of hostilities. Membership in the resti-ment, it was said, would by no means be limited to Wall Street men, all volunteers being acceptable; but the expense of equipment, estimated at \$100,000, would be borne exclusively by firms and individuals doing business in the Street.